
[illegible]

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

the requirement of the law. From communications received from the Government of India, it is concluded that as soon as tranquillity is restored to the province of Oude, which may be confidently anticipated, the carrying capacity of the railways of India will be anxious to recommend the grant of the guarantee, with a view to the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work. An arrangement has been entered into with the directors of the Central Oude Railway Company to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, and the confirmation of the respective constituencies. As soon as these negotiations are finally settled the proposed conditions of the guarantee, to be approved by a meeting of specially convened for that purpose. The accounts show that 11,182, had been received from the 1st of January, 1887, to the 31st of December, 1888, and 4,097, expended, leaving a balance of 47,157.

TRAFFIC RETURN.

	By Railway.	By Road.	By Water.	Total.
Grain and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Great Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and South-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
London and North-Western, Sept. 11	1,000	1,000	1,000	3

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—LOST, on the evening of Monday, the 13th, between Coventry and Birmingham, a GOLD WATCH, with a leather strap, and a small chain, the above reward will be paid to the finder on production of the watch to the undersigned, or to the rewarder, or to the rewarder's agent, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

GUATEMALA AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BONDS.—The Committee of Spanish American Bonds, at the London Trench, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, will receive the following bonds, to be sold by public auction, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN DEBT.—THE DIVIDEND on the THREE PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, bearing date the 1st of October, will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

BRAZILIAN FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.—THE DIVIDEND on the THREE PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, bearing date the 1st of October, will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN BONDS.—THE DIVIDEND on the THREE PER CENT. DEFERRED BONDS, bearing date the 1st of October, will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

CHILIAN THREE PER CENT. LOAN.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of £5,000,000, in March last for the redemption of the said loan, has been placed at the disposal of the sinking fund, and will be paid by Messrs. Anderson, Gibbes and Son, on any day following, between the hours of 11 and 2, at the office of the undersigned, at 2, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

benevolence in rhyme, or paint pictures to tell posterity of their Quixotic exploits; the Englishman has no such self-consciousness, but is philanthropic or visionary with a notion that he is acting on the strictest commercial principles. As a people we are always building towers of Babel or washing blackboards white in expectation of a dividend of 6 per cent. And the sight of the edifice in ruins, or the pack of savages as ducky and impudent as ever, does not prevent us from halting the next year's prospectus with the same confidence as any of the old ones. To do things in style is the mania of the Englishman in all joint-stock concerns. It is the glorious fault of shareholding English nature. To it may be traced the meagre dividends paid by some of the greatest and most promising enterprises. When our countrymen get hold of an idea like the Britannia Bridge, the Crystal Palace, or the Levant steamship, then all considerations of economy or remuneration are thrown to the winds, and each man seems only to consider how he can best carry out the magnificent conception which will do honour to his country, his company, and himself. In fact, there can be no doubt that the investing Englishman is far from a cautious animal, and that he is too apt to look to the grandeur, the ingenuity, or the moral purpose of an enterprise rather than to its chance of returning him a fair and permanent dividend. There seems a sort of steadfast faith that, if the idea be brilliant or the object noble, the thing must pay somehow; the simple take shares in reliance on their own impulses or the public voice, while the speculator takes them in the belief that he can always get them off his hands at an advantage. But the time comes when the bubble bursts, and the loss falls on the people least able to bear it—namely, those whose means have been invested for a permanency, and who are often the unprotected and unwary, the widow, the single woman, or the fatherless child.

We think, therefore, that we shall not be wanting in proper respect and friendship for an allied Power when we declare that in our opinion the present loan which Turkey is contracting, mainly in this country, should be the last, at least for a long time to come. What Turkey has achieved and suffered during the last few years has been nowhere more often and more faithfully pointed out than in these columns. The great resources of the country, the industrial and trading habits of the Christian population, the general liberality of the Ottoman ruler in respect to tariffs and Custom-houses, are matters on which we have often dwelt; and, if Englishmen are to carry their capital to foreign lands, there seems no reason why the undeveloped regions of the East should not offer advantages equal to any that Europe or even the New World can afford. Nor are we among those who despond of the political progress of the Empire. The loyalty and good spirit with which the SULTAN'S Government has acceded to the recommendations of the Western Powers, both during and since the war, are highly creditable to the principal statesmen of the Porte; and we may fairly hope that the grievances complained of by the Rayahs will gradually disappear under the influence of new ideas and the spread of material enterprise. But the time has now arrived when Turkey should help itself. Both England and France have done enough and spent enough for the present. A great addition to the national debt of both countries, besides excessive taxation for several years, is a proof of the value we set on Turkish independence. Nor have Austria and the German States been without their share of the burden, since the war has obliged them to keep up forces which their exchequers could ill bear. Furthermore, we have already furnished the Turks with money in very large sums to be borrowed by a State which but yesterday was beyond the pale of Europe. So our allies must now begin to think of their own internal resources, which, with common care and industry, are sufficient for all their wants. We cannot but feel that the Turks have suddenly acquired a strange relish for this borrowing. But a few short years since they were as much strangers to the European money-market as the inhabitants of Timbuctoo; now Turkish loans bid fair to make a periodically recurring appearance in the City. It is rather like the poor adventurer who begs the loan of ten pounds, and on getting the money contrary to his expectation comes back in an hour for five pounds more. There is too much reason to believe that the Turkish Pashas are a little captivated by this easy means of bringing sovereigns and napoleons to the Dardanelles. Of yore, money had to be laboriously squeezed out of corn and figs, or conjured out of decreed-upon piastres. But now, thanks to the Turk, you merely send to the infidels and say, "Give us so much, and we and our children and our grandchildren will pay you a little every year," and the money comes. *Maahallah!*—It is wonderful. In short, it is easy to conceive that personages like ABDUL-MENDID and his Ministers are but too likely to look upon the loan system pretty much as ALADDIN looked upon his lamp. We know what educated and forward-looking men in this country of ours will promise when they are in want of money; how the present desire blinds the mind to future liability, and makes the 30 and 40 per cent. gentry prosper in their trade. Can it be supposed that Turkish officials will not borrow recklessly when a loan is the readiest means of replenishing their masters' pockets and their own? If PIRI and VANSITTART mortgaged the labour of posterity with the assent of the first Assembly in the world, what are we to expect from a Mussulman Prince and the favourites of his Divan? We must recollect also that in Turkey there is very little continuity of national life. There are no hereditary titles; there has been as yet no steady transmission of great properties from father to son; there is very little care for a permanent reputation; very little patriotism beyond a pride of race and creed. The father of a Pasha was generally nothing, and his children may be nothing after him. Everything is personal; the man who stands by the Throne has risen by arms or intrigue or political ability, and his object is to do the best for himself, or at least, for the people of his own time. Such a state of society is not one which furnishes guarantees for the full and uninterrupted payment of large dividends during a long series of years. It is, however, one which will naturally tend to the contracting of loans even on exorbitant terms, and the wasting of funds which the borrowers need not trouble themselves to repay. National credit is founded on a sound moral principle in the class which governs, be it by a narrow or an extended suffrage, or on the prudence of individual administrators who feel that honesty is the best policy. Now, in Turkey there is as yet no national or public opinion to control expenditure and enforce justice to the stockholder; nor have the Turkish statesmen, as a class, the ability or the will to regulate a great financial system.

A MEHMET ALI or an ALI GHOLIA PASHA may on no distant day be restored to favour, and be more intent on finding money for the Court than on paying the dividends on some forgotten loan.

We have felt it our duty to say all this, not from any present distrust of Turkey, nor from any notion that the late or present loans are unwise investments for Englishmen, but only lest the principle of trusting vast sums to this anomalous and untried State should be too easily accepted by the public. Considering what the Ottoman Empire has passed through, few will be disposed to say that its debt is excessive. Turkey can pay with ease what she has contracted to pay, and the dividends will no doubt be duly forthcoming; but yet we think she has had enough for the present. We must not spoil her with too much feeding. The faults of the Mussulman are apathy, sloth, and self-indulgence, and if there is one thing more than another likely to encourage these vices, it is the too easy grant of funds which other men are to repay. The Turks may be pretty regular with the interest on some thirty millions sterling, but if they are encouraged to extend their liabilities much further, a time may come when there will be lamentation and cursing on the Stock-Exchange. Our impulsive capitalists should recollect Spain and Mexico, and glance at the quotations of Spanish and Mexican Stock. Some forty years ago all the enthusiasm of which Englishmen are capable was roused for the noble Peninsular race, which is now our debtor for we are afraid to say how many millions. Then think of that New World which CANNING called into existence to redress the balance of the Old. If the inequality was caused by the weight of the gold in British pockets it was effectually redressed. And yet Spaniards, and Mexicans, and Peruvians were as hopeful members of the human race as the Mussulman dominators of the East can ever be. Let, then, our capitalists be moderate and wise. They have lent Turkey enough to set her upright after her late buffetings, and not, as yet, enough to make her giddy, somnolent, and stupid. They may now profitably leave the SULTAN and his Pashas to the resources of the wealthy regions which PROVIDENCE has intrusted to their care.

The British Constitution is no longer the solitary wonder of the world. It has many duplicates throughout our colonial empire, and there have not been wanting those who have undertaken to improve on the ancient model. We cannot help suspecting, however, that those States are likely to succeed best which adhere most closely to the original. The distinguishing characteristic of the Constitution of England we take to be the responsibility of Ministers to the Legislature. It is on this that the freedom we enjoy mainly hinges, and the example of the United States warrants us in predicting that it will be on that side that the fabric will be finally overturned. America has been unable to preserve it, and has in consequence often been obliged to submit to a Government possessing the confidence of neither branch of the Legislature. In this respect our North American Colonies possess and feel a marked superiority over their Republican rivals—a superiority which we sincerely hope their own moderation and good sense and the wisdom of their Governors will enable them to preserve. Recent events in Canada render it more than ever necessary for our fellow-subjects to consider these things—to remember that the half is often more than the whole, and that when a country is so democratically governed that it is obliged to effect a final separation between the Legislature and the Executive, it has lost one of the most valuable attributes of freedom. The recent change of Ministry in Canada has called our attention to some matters in which the precedents of the mother country have been departed from, but certainly, as we think, without improving upon them. The Ministry of Mr. MACDONALD, being defeated in the House of Assembly on the question of the choice of a capital, tendered their resignations to the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, who accepted, and announced that they held office only till their successors were appointed. Mr. BROWN was sent for and commissioned to form a new Government; he undertook the task, and succeeded in filling up the offices of his Cabinet. Mr. BROWN did not possess the confidence of the Legislature. Matters being in this state, the GOVERNOR-GENERAL sent a memorandum to Mr. BROWN, in which he stated, in substance, that he would reserve his opinion as to exercising the prerogative of dissolution until the advice to dissolve was formally tendered to him by the Cabinet; that he was ready to prorogue Parliament if the Ministry wished, but thought the prorogation should only be till November next, or at latest until December, and that there should be an express understanding to that effect; that the business in the meanwhile ought to be confined to matters necessary for the ordinary administration of the province; that the Bill for the Registration of Voters and the Bill for the Prohibition of Fraudulent Assignments by Traders should be proceeded with; that a vote of credit should be taken for necessary supply, and money for the repairs of the canals, which could not be deferred, should be voted.

We do not at all question the wisdom of any of these recommendations, or doubt that the course suggested by the able and upright GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA was one best calculated to serve the public interest, but we confess we do lament that he should have thought it his duty in this instance to deviate from the course which would undoubtedly have been pursued by Imperial Mistakes under similar circumstances. Nothing has been more deserving of admiration in the present reign than the fairness and impartiality with which the QUEEN has treated each successive Government, from whatever political party it may have been formed. The QUEEN has made no conditions or capitulations with her Ministers; she has reserved place for herself in their hands, and followed the advice they have tendered to her. By so doing she has both strengthened the foundations of her throne and obtained the esteem and respect of all who have been brought into contact with her. Surely it would have been better for the GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA to have followed a similar course, to have imposed no conditions on his Cabinet, to have left the initiative to them, and either to have acceded to their advice, or, if his sense of duty did not permit him to do so, to have dismissed them from their offices, and sent for another leader to form the Government? Mr. BROWN formed a Government, but it was immediately defeated by a vote of want of confidence in the Assembly, which was tacked adroitly enough to the motion for new writs for the seats vacated by the incoming Cabinet. The Cabinet waited on the GOVERNOR-GENERAL and requested him to dissolve Parliament; he refused to do so, and the Government resigned.

In all this we see nothing to object to, but what followed is by no means equally unexceptionable. There is, it appears, a Canadian Act by which a Minister resigning one office and accepting another is saved from the necessity of seeking a re-election from his constituents. This Act is obviously framed with the intention of facilitating mere internal changes in the Government, and was not intended to exempt a new Ministry from the necessity of seeking a re-election. By means of this law, however, or rather, we are inclined to think, by a super-subtle interpretation of it, the incoming Ministry of Mr. CARTIER, which was a mere reappointment of that of Mr. MACDONALD, contrived to keep their seats, while the discarded Ministry of Mr. BROWN lost theirs. The matter was managed in this way—Each Minister was appointed to an office different from that which he held before the dissolution of the Ministry; that office he held for a single day and then re-

signed in order to be reappointed to his original office. We think there is much to regret in this proceeding. We do not presume to offer an opinion on the legality of the transaction, which, it appears, likely to be contested in a court of law, though it is difficult to understand how Mr. MACDONALD and his friends could have so far vacated their offices as to oblige Mr. BROWN and his friends to give up their seats in order to succeed them, and yet all the while have so far retained their offices as to render them capable of accepting others within the meaning of the Act, which applies to transfers from one place to another. Be the law, however, what it may, there can be no doubt that such a transaction was directly contrary to the spirit of the Act, was an indirect means of depriving constituents of their right to be consulted on the accession of their members to office, and, when compared with the hard measure dealt out to Mr. BROWN and his friends, whose seats were vacated on their acceptance of office by the same vote which rendered their retention of office impossible, did not altogether preserve the appearance of a dignified impartiality. Whether the transaction was legal or not, it certainly was not compulsory, and we should have been better pleased to have seen the GOVERNOR-GENERAL refuse to take any part in it than allow himself to be enlisted in a proceeding which did not unreasonably excite much ill-feeling in the colony. Nobody can deny the dexterity of the tactics by which the victory of Mr. MACDONALD and his friends has been obtained and improved, but such successes, obtained by such means, are seldom durable, and the time is probably not far distant when it will be seen that the Ministry has lost both in popularity and power, and when it will have ample reason to regret that it did not follow that which, in the affairs of State as in other matters, uniformly turns out to be the best policy.

There are indications of a very pretty quarrel between railway passengers and railway shareholders. Hitherto the quarrels have been between railway and railway. The public have acquiesced in the idea of a general scramble, and thought all fair on the rail, as in war, love, or the turf. So when the GLENFOLKS and FENOS and DOUGLASSES of the rail sat down with BRADSHAW'S map before them, and haggled for rivers and counties, we all felt we were in a state of social war, and there was no help for it. Every man must do the best for himself. Then, too, the railways, though very spiteful to one another, were always liberal to the public. Branches to every bit of a town, ten trains a-day up and down at all sorts of times, possible or impossible, express speed for those who chose to pay for it, and splendid stations in every style, new and old, paraded the generosity, and it was supposed, also the success, of the rival companies. If there was something to complain of, there was more to admire; and, as almost everybody had shares in at least one company, there was a fellow feeling, and therefore much forbearance. Everything has changed lately. Many, wearied with ups and downs, have parted with their last shares. A generation is springing up which only hears of the dread struggle, which travels but buys no shares. We who have seen the whole institution rise up from STEPHENSON'S bold but modest predictions before a Parliamentary Committee, who have seen half-a-dozen first sods turned, and known country gentlemen take counsel to stop railways altogether, or prevent the trains from running, can hardly imagine the hard, selfish, insolent race of travellers that now enter a station, or turn over the pages of the *Guide*, with fell intent to get their money's worth, or more than their money's worth, from the poor bankrupt rail. What do they know or care about aunts and uncles, widows and orphans—people once prosperous and hopeful, who have buried their all in huge earthworks, everlasting viaducts, imposing stations, and lines absolutely unnecessary, and therefore unprofitable? When you go into a shop to buy five pounds of tea, do you give a thought to the private fortunes that have been sunk, and the long chapter of public calamities that have been inflicted on mankind, in order to place those five pounds of tea within your reach for one sovereign? Who that now buys a loaf thinks of past harvests and famines, of Protection and the League, of gazetted farmers or reduced aristocracies, of ostracized Pez, of worn-out CORNEN and BRIGHT, of everything, in a word, that must have contributed to make anything get soon out of order; if it is too heavy, or requires too delicate handling, it will be less serviceable upon the whole than a weapon of fewer pretensions. Of course it is natural to conclude that the Lancaster Rifle is not open to these objections, or it would otherwise never have been put into the hands of the Engineers; but such points are always to be considered. As to expense, it is not probable that the difference would be very material; but, whatever it may be, it cannot deserve a thought in comparison with the necessity of equipping our soldiers with the very best arm that manufacturing science can produce.

It will perhaps occur to some people that all these proceedings open a vista of unceasing trouble and interminable expense. If the Lancaster Rifle is to supersede the Enfield weapon, it can only be until some new invention shall consign it also to its turn to a similar fate, so that we shall never get a point at which to rest. This, however, even if the conditions were to be accepted absolutely, would be merely placing military science on a footing with all other sciences. Where is there finality? and where do we not look for progress? Is there any instrument, article, or commodity, reflecting the power, not of art, but of science, which does not receive constant improvement? Did ever steam remain stationary after superseding other agents? Are locomotives, steamboats, railway carriages, or electric telegraphs what they were a few years ago? We know and feel that they are not, nor can we expect any greater finality in a science which, like that of projectiles, embraces elements as vast and as marvellous as any. The only thing peculiar about the matter is that hitherto our military authorities have been resolved to recognize no progress whatever. It is the previous stagnation, not the present improvement, which is wonderful. When the old regulation musket was once discarded the floodgates of official bigotry were broken down, and the stream will now run its course.

In reality, however, there is nothing to alarm us, either for the stability or economy of our military administration. The great step was taken in putting a rifle instead of a firelock into the hands of the soldier, and teaching him that musketry meant something more than the manual or platoon exercise performed without cartridges or targets. That was a real revolution; and all the rest will be very small reforms, until gunpowder becomes superseded altogether by some new agent of destruction. There was all the difference in the world between a weapon which was nothing but a dummy and a weapon which was to be made a reality, but when once our soldiers had been taught that the use of a musket was to throw a bullet to a given mark, and that their true exercise consisted in attaining this power with the greatest certainty, little more remained to be done. Compared with the distance between the Enfield Rifle and old Brown's distance between the Lancaster Rifle and the Enfield weapon, visible as it appears, is a mere trifle. We see in the very experiments to which we allude that the men who had been trained to the Enfield piece took to the Lancaster piece at once, and made good shooting with it, though not quite so

good, probably, as they would have made after a little practice. But a soldier of 20 years since could not have used either weapon. He could not, until his eyes and his mind had been opened by an entirely new system of instruction, have formed the least appreciation of what was going on. He had been taught to load and fire, but he had never been taught to shoot; whereas in the present day every soldier is drilled to send balls into a target, and learns that he is the best man who can send in the greatest number from the longest distance. This fundamental instruction at once gives him cognizance and appreciation of every improvement in firearms, and any fresh advantage would be caught up in a moment.

One lesson, however, we may draw from these discoveries, and with all the greater freedom because there is ample time to apply it. As things certainly are, and will probably long continue, in a state of transition, we need not be over solicitous about crowding our arsenals with stores. At present we believe the Enfield Rifle has not been manufactured in sufficient quantities to supply the entire body of our forces, so that there is nothing lost even if the Lancaster should prove the better model, but as soon as there is room to work for store it would be better perhaps to bring factories to perfection than to multiply the production of any particular specimen for the supply of generations to come. Something, of course, must be risked in this respect. We must needs keep up a certain stock of arms against any sudden expansion of our armaments, and if we are always careful that our manufactures shall be on the best model known at the moment we cannot be charged with any fault of policy. It is the same thing with our ships of war. The particular specimen in favour varies from time to time. One year it is a two-decker, another a heavy frigate; these, again, are superseded by screw three-deckers or gunboats, and now we are told that the "shot-proof steam ram" is the real vessel for commanding the seas.

Just as we have discovered that the Enfield Rifle is the best weapon our soldiers have ever had, it seems likely to be found out that there is another weapon better still. To a certain extent the experiments recently made at Chatham appear conclusive on this point. Trials of skill and proficiency have lately been conducted at that garrison in which the Royal Engineers invariably carried away the palm from all competitors. This was, perhaps, not very remarkable, considering the select character and special training of that scientific corps; but it happened that the Engineers were equipped not with the Enfield Rifle, like the Infantry of the Line, but with a variety of the weapon known as the Lancaster Rifle. Obviously, therefore, it was open to the unsuccessful parties to ascribe at least a share in their defeat to the difference in the instruments employed, and an expedient was accordingly adopted for ascertaining the true value of this element in the comparisons instituted. Eight men from the Engineers and as many from the Line appeared the other day in the field to shoot against each other as usual; but just before the firing commenced an exchange of muskets was made. The Linesmen took the Lancaster Rifle out of the hands of the Engineers, and the Engineers received the Enfield Rifle from the Linesmen. Nothing could be more telling than the result. The Linesmen, though comparatively unpractised in the use of the Lancaster Rifle, actually beat their opponents in shooting; while the Engineers, though they made better practice with the Enfield Rifle than had ever been made before, were left behind in the contest. They still proved themselves the best shots; but it was perfectly clear also that they had enjoyed the advantage of the best weapon.

If we may presume upon the reader's recollection of the discussions often conducted in these columns on the subject, we need be at no trouble to remark that the experiment above described, though decisive, perhaps, as to the superior accuracy of aim obtainable with the Lancaster Rifle, is by no means conclusive as to its superiority generally. A particular rifle may be the best weapon on the practice-ground without being the best in the field. Active service includes so much rough work that many other points besides truth of bore, or even power of propulsion, require to be taken into account. A good rifle ought to be easily carried, easily loaded, easily cleaned, and easily mended. If it is apt to fly quickly, or to get soon out of order; if it is too heavy, or requires too delicate handling, it will be less serviceable upon the whole than a weapon of fewer pretensions. Of course it is natural to conclude that the Lancaster Rifle is not open to these objections, or it would otherwise never have been put into the hands of the Engineers; but such points are always to be considered. As to expense, it is not probable that the difference would be very material; but, whatever it may be, it cannot deserve a thought in comparison with the necessity of equipping our soldiers with the very best arm that manufacturing science can produce.

It will perhaps occur to some people that all these proceedings open a vista of unceasing trouble and interminable expense. If the Lancaster Rifle is to supersede the Enfield weapon, it can only be until some new invention shall consign it also to its turn to a similar fate, so that we shall never get a point at which to rest. This, however, even if the conditions were to be accepted absolutely, would be merely placing military science on a footing with all other sciences. Where is there finality? and where do we not look for progress? Is there any instrument, article, or commodity, reflecting the power, not of art, but of science, which does not receive constant improvement? Did ever steam remain stationary after superseding other agents? Are locomotives, steamboats, railway carriages, or electric telegraphs what they were a few years ago? We know and feel that they are not, nor can we expect any greater finality in a science which, like that of projectiles, embraces elements as vast and as marvellous as any. The only thing peculiar about the matter is that hitherto our military authorities have been resolved to recognize no progress whatever. It is the previous stagnation, not the present improvement, which is wonderful. When the old regulation musket was once discarded the floodgates of official bigotry were broken down, and the stream will now run its course.

As a Congress of Directors is now sitting for

the benefit of the shareholders, we can only refer to them this very reasonable complaint. They may not be very alive to the sufferings of a traveller whose duties lie between such places as Poole and Taunton. They may think of small value in agricultural districts. But they must be aware that the same thing happens all over the country, and the case is really that of the English traveller. We believe this to be very bad policy in the end. Ill-nature is always bad policy. Railways have a claim to consideration, and that claim they

SECOND EDITION.

THE TIMES OFFICE, Wednesday Morning.

INDIA AND CHINA.

By the arrival of the Calcutta and Bombay mails we have received our private correspondence and files of papers from Hongkong to the 22d of July; Calcutta to the 8th of August; and Bombay, to the 19th of August.

CHINA.

The following is the letter of our Hongkong correspondent:

HONGKONG, JULY 22.

I am glad to inform you that the negotiations in the north with the Chinese have been brought to a conclusion, and apparently a very successful one. The English and French treaties were signed on the 26th and 27th ult. respectively, and go to Europe by this opportunity to be ratified. The Hon. F. W. Bruce is the leader of the former, and Mons. de Dellecourt of the latter.

For the measure information we are in possession of regarding the provisions of the English treaty we are indebted to the *North China Herald*, which has published a short summary of the most important points, and I do not, on good authority, I send you the summary herewith. It is not expected that we shall have fuller particulars on these points of such interest to us till we receive them from England.

As far as I can judge at present the treaty provides for some important concessions, and is considered satisfactory.

China-kiang is to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yangtze-kiang as far up as Hankow to be opened on the rebels leaving the neighbourhood. This condition, I think, makes the stipulation rather a vague one.

The other ports to be opened on the coast and on Hainan and Formosa are, Nin-chwang (Manchuria), Tang-chow (Gulf of Pecheli), Taiwan (Formosa), Swatow, and Kiang-chow (Hainan). The northern ports are said to be well selected. Ports of trade at Formosa and Hainan have been long required. At Swatow, on the coast, a short way above this, a considerable foreign trade has already developed itself. Conditions regarding the Canton indemnity question, and expenses of the expedition, are to be placed in a separate article, and it could not well be otherwise as regards the first, for we are still actually at war with the province. The amount, however, we understand, is fixed at 2,000,000 sterling. It is stated the French have also made a claim.

Free access to the country is another important provision of the treaty. I hear the points which the Chinese acceded to, I may say, at the last extreme, were the access to the country, and the opening of the Yangtze-kiang to foreign trade.

The ratifications of the treaty are to be exchanged within a year, and I am informed the same is to take place at Peking. In the meantime the provisions of the treaty are not to take effect. It is not likely that the ratified treaty will be delivered at Peking before May, 1859.

Lord Elgin was at Shanghai by last advice, and proposed leaving there for Japan, but the ministerial affairs of the Government may induce him to alter his plans and come down here. The fleet at the Peking was to disperse at once, and Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, I believe, is on his way to Shanghai. His presence is much required at Canton, and I cannot help thinking if there had been more determination shown in the Government of the place, matters would not have become as bad as they are.

The Adventure, with the 50th Regiment on board, was in the Yangtze-kiang, on her way down. I have heard on good authority that at an interview Mr. Parkes had with Peking, the latter declared his utter inability to alter them, and that the Chinese members of the Provisional Government as well as the native soldiers were as much objects of aversion to the associated gentry as foreigners were.

Pekwei further stated his opinion, that the troubles of the province were only commencing, and that Hwang would not have the power to control the gentry and people. He recommended all precautions to be used, and expressed a wish to see reinforcements arrive.

Intelligence has been received by Pekwei of the signing of the treaties, and he expected a Chinese officer was on board the Sampson, who would announce the fact to the authorities of Kwangtung. Such he hoped was the case, for it would take a long time for despatches from the Board of Peking to reach Hwang, and the gentry and braves would not admit the fact until they found it was impossible to contest it. We have not heard of the arrival of any Chinese officer from the north.

Trade at Canton is quite suspended, and it is impossible to say when it will be resumed.

In consequence of the edicts of the Mandarins, numbers of Chinese have been leaving this place and Macao, and as they take with them supplies into the country, I have to report fair transactions in imports. This, however, may be followed by a complete stagnation.

Cotton.—2,500 bales of Bombay sold. Prices have advanced. Middling to good, \$16 to \$16 50; fine, \$17.

Cotton yarn.—320 bales quoted. Nos. 16-24 \$30 to \$31 50; Nos. 28-32, \$33 50 to \$35; Nos. 38-42, \$37 50 to \$38.

Shirtings.—Settlements reported at 22,000 pieces. Grays quoted \$2 50 to \$2 90; whites, \$2 50 to \$3 60. Rice shows no alteration since our last.

Bullion.—Silver, 8 to 10 per cent. prem.; gold, \$30 to \$32 per ounce.

Exchange on England has declined to 4s. 4d. For six months' sight bills; on India, Rs. 21½.

Tonnage.—The supply is excessive, and no employment offering. Amoy dates are to the 16th inst. Nothing had been done in tea, and the brokers had returned from the interior without effecting purchases, prices being too high.

Cotton Yarn.—Speculative inquiry had forced the market up to \$30 for Nos. 16-24, duty paid.

Shirtings.—10,000 pieces grays quoted at \$2 50 to \$2 80; for 6 to 6½ catty, good.

From Poo-Chow our advices are to the 14th inst. The prices of tea had been gradually giving way, and the 25th of May was expected to affect the market further. The tea men were, however, firmer at the last, influenced by reports of continued disturbances in the interior, but it is more probable the supply of the season would depend more upon ruling prices than upon any other cause, and it is not likely that foreigners will be led into paying high rates this season.

Settlements of Congou reported at 4,200 chests and 2,200 half chests; fair to good, 13 to 15 taels short; fine, 16 to 19 taels; Souchow, 1,800 chests, at 16 to 21 taels short. Of really fine Kaishows it was expected none would be received. About 6,000 chests old tea had been shipped on Chinese account. The stock of new Congou on the market was about 27,000 chests. The Chrysolite was the only

departure. The Robin Hood and Kate Carnie were loading.

From Shanghai our advices are to the 14th inst. The markets for imports and exports quiet.

Shirtings.—No demand. Grays quoted at 14s. 1d. to 2s. Whites, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 2d.

Tea.—In black tea nothing had been done. About 2,100 packages of greens had been taken at previous rates for England. No further musters of new teas had been received, and the teas in bulk were not expected for two months.

Silk.—Dealers still holding out for higher rates than foreigners were inclined to operate at. Only 1,600 bales settled. Approximate quotations were:

No. 2, tael, 36s; No. 3, tael, 33s to 34s. Arrivals 3,424 bales, leaving 1,824 bales on the market. Exchange on England—Bank paper, 5s. 11d.; on India, Rs. 28s.

Freights to England 3s. 10s. for tea and 6s. for silk.

Our Manilla dates are to the 15th of July. The price of sugar kept up. Current, 56s. Exchange on England 4s. six months' sight bills. Mexican dollars, 10 to 10½ per cent. premium. Freight for sugar to Europe 2s. 10s. to 3s. 10s. Four Russian gunboats lately arrived here, and have proceeded north.

The Northolt, taking home invalids, left this morning.

We have just received Canton letters to the 20th, which mention that burials and murders continued to be of daily occurrence. A man-of-war boat was fired on by a snake boat that put out from the village of Wan-chu-kee. The place has been shelled.

Our latest dates are from England to the 9th of June; Calcutta, 24th of June; Bombay, 30th of June; Singapore, 14th of July; Manilla, 15th of July; Melbourne, 14th of July; Sydney, 10th of July; and 4th of July.

The steamer Pottinger, with the 26th May mail, arrived on the 7th inst., and the Singapore, bringing the 9th June mail, came in on the evening of the 20th. The Pottinger leaves to-day with the outward mails.

THE TREATY.

(From the North China Herald.)

We have received from a reliable source the following summary of the most important points of the treaty which was signed at Tien-tsin on the 26th ult. by his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kwei-liang and Hwa-shan, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The treaty contains 56 articles:—

"Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of peace at Nanking, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.

"Art. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Courts of Peking and St. James's.

"Art. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Peking, his family and suite.

"Art. 4. Makes provision for the travelling, postal, and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.

"Art. 5. The British Minister to transact business with the Secretary of State on footing of equality.

"Art. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Minister in London.

"Art. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and their official rank.

"Art. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the empire.

"Art. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior; arrangements with respect to passports, and cities in the hands of rebels.

"Art. 10. China-kiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yangtze-kiang as far up as Hankow to be opened, on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.

"Art. 11. The ports of Nin-chwang (Manchuria), Tang-chow (Gulf of Pecheli), Taiwan (Formosa), Swatow, and Kiang-chow (Hainan), to be opened in addition to present ports.

"Art. 12. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.

"Art. 13. Revision of tariff to be decided by the Commission, and by a Chinese version for the present, and to be considered the text.

"Art. 14. The character of I (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents.

"Art. 15. British ships of war to visit any port in the empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.

"Art. 16. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.

"Art. 17. Favourable nation clause.

"Art. 18. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.

"Art. 19. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year."

INDIA.

The following is the letter of our Calcutta correspondent:

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is in part, perhaps, owing to the rains, which impede their movements even more than ours, but its principal cause is obviously want of heart. The last hope of success died away with the second capture of Lucknow, and now even the hope of escape seems to be vanishing away. Every Sepoy who falls into our hands repeats the same story. His comrades are fighting on without purpose, or plan, or motive, except the hope of life and of retaining their enormous plunder. The last is perhaps their greatest embarrassment. The Gwalior fugitives, for instance, after a series of movements through Jeypore, Tonk, and Boondoo, which can be characterized only as "dodgings," have broken by a ghastly, impassable for artillery, into Meywar. General Roberts has been obliged to return because he came to Nusserabad, having effected literally nothing. The Sepoys, relieved from immediate pursuit, hope to find guns and allies in Oodeypore, where the household troops of the Rana six months ago showed symptoms of discontent. They might succeed but for their plunder. Every Sepoy is loaded with gold mohurs. His waist-cloth, his knapsack, and his hair are all alike weighed down with these coins, an irresistible temptation, not only from their value, but from the ease with which they can be concealed. Every man's hand, therefore, is against these moving treasures. The peasants watch for stragglers as patiently as dogs. The local troops watch eagerly for the chance of a skirmish, in which every man killed is a fortune to the victors. The badmashes, among whom they hoped to find allies, find it more profitable to hunt their throats, and the wretched Sepoys, hunted by the Europeans, dare neither fight, nor stop, nor disperse. In Boondoo they had misery as frightful. In two days, and even that was food only once for their plunder by force. You will hear more of their movements from your Bombay correspondent, but from all I can learn the gang have ceased to be of the smallest political importance. Of course they are a nuisance, like a gang of gipsies in an English village, but the State cares little for their movements. Even in India affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening. The rebels in Ando affairs are brightening.

The rebellion seems to be gradually dying out. The inactivity of the rebels is

